

Dictyopharidæ.

Miasa wallacei, sp. n.

Male.—Length including cephalic projection 12, tegmen 11 mm.

Cephalic projection straight, not curved, otherwise in colour and build similar to *M. smaragdilinea*, Walk.

Anal segment large, steeply tectiform, and the sides very long on apical half. In lateral view somewhat hatchet-shape, dorsal margin straight with the apex at right angles to it, narrow at base, rapidly widening to a little beyond middle, beyond which the margin straight, the truncate apex being about as long as from base to anus and five or six times wider than base.

One male from Biserat, Siam, Malay States.

The type of *M. smaragdilinea*, Walk., is a male from Mt. Ophir, collected by Wallace. It appears to be similar to specimens from Borneo, but dissections may show phallic differences. The anal segment is very distinct; in lateral view the apex is slightly wider than base and the lateral margin is nearly straight.

LIX.—*Three new Fishes from Yunnan, collected by Professor J. W. Gregory, F.R.S.* By J. R. NORMAN.

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Schizothorax yunnanensis.

Depth of body about equal to length of head, which is $4\frac{3}{5}$ in length of body. Upper profile of snout decurved. Breadth of head about twice in the length. Length of snout $\frac{2}{3}$ post-orbital part of head. Diameter of eye $5\frac{1}{4}$ in length of head, interorbital width $3\frac{1}{2}$. Mouth inferior; lower jaw apparently without horny covering; upper lip with a median prolongation; fold of lower lip interrupted; two barbels on each side, subequal, $\frac{3}{5}$ diameter of eye. Scales small and irregularly arranged; 102 larger scales in lateral line; lower part of thorax and abdomen naked, except for some scattered imbedded scales. Dorsal IV 9; the fourth simple ray not very stout, $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head, moderately serrated in its lower half, articulated and slender above; origin of dorsal a little in front of base of pelvics, about equidistant from base of caudal and tip of snout. Anal III 5. Pectoral extending

a little more than half the distance from its base to base of pelvics. Caudal forked (?). Least depth of caudal peduncle $1\frac{4}{5}$ in its length. Greyish, silvery below ; dorsal dusky, remaining fins pale.

A single specimen, 270 mm. in total length.

Barbus gregorii.

Depth of body 3 to $3\frac{2}{3}$ in the length, length of head $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Snout equal to or a very little longer than eye, the diameter of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in length of head and 1 to $1\frac{2}{5}$ in interorbital width. Mouth terminal, lower jaw slightly the shorter ; maxillary extending to below anterior edge of eye, or to between nostril and eye. Two barbels on each side, subequal in length, 3 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ in length of head. 36-38 scales in a longitudinal series, 6-7 between lateral line and origin of dorsal, 3-4 between lateral line and root of pelvic. Dorsal III 7-8 ; the third simple ray a stout spine, with strongly serrated posterior edges, $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ length of head ; posterior margin of fin a little concave ; origin of dorsal equidistant from tip of snout and base of caudal or a little nearer the latter. Anal III 5. Pectoral not reaching pelvic. Caudal forked, the lobes as long or nearly as long as head. Least depth of caudal peduncle about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its length.

Seven specimens, 110-260 mm. in total length.

Allied to *B. margaritanus*, Anderson, and *B. cogginii*, Chaudhuri.

Euchiloglanis myzostoma.

Depth of body 7 to 8 in the length, length of head 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Head a little broader than long. Eyes very small ; interorbital width $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in length of head. Snout a little longer than postorbital part of head. Nasal barbel $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 in length of head, not nearly reaching eye ; outer mandibular barbel longer than inner and about equal to nasal barbel. Fold of lower lip widely interrupted. Width of mouth 2 to $2\frac{1}{3}$ in length of head. Lower angle of gill-opening below middle of base of pectoral. Dorsal I 6 ; origin in front of extremity of pectoral, equidistant from upper end of gill-opening and root of pelvic, or nearer the latter ; adipose fin low, length of base $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ times that of rayed dorsal. Anal 5-6. Pectoral with 14-15 branched rays, equal to or a little longer than head ; not reaching pelvic. Pelvic with 5 branched rays, reaching vent or not

quite as far. Caudal subtruncate. Caudal peduncle 3 times as long as deep. Uniform brownish.

Ten specimens, 75–125 mm. in total length.

Closely allied to *E. davidi*, Sauvage, from which it is distinguished especially by the wider mouth and the more slender caudal peduncle. I am indebted to Dr. Pellegrin for one of the types of *E. davidi*. This is in bad condition, but is evidently of the same species as the better-preserved specimens in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History), from the mountain streams running into the Min River, Sze Chuen Province, China.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

January 24th, 1923.—Prof. A. C. Seward, Sc.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read :—

On Reptilian Remains from the Karroo Beds of East Africa.
By Sidney Henry Haughton, B.A., D.Sc., F.G.S.

Three specimens of a small fossil were found by Mr. F. P. Mennell, F.G.S., in black shale in the middle of the Karroo Formation, near Tanga, on the coast of Tanganyika Territory. Two are well preserved, and are now described in detail. They represent a new genus and species of aquatic reptile, in general appearance much like *Mesosaurus*, but differing in its shorter neck, thinner ribs, relatively larger and more massive fore-limb, the presence of a large rounded sternum, and of only four distal carpal and tarsal bones instead of five. It is perhaps more closely related to *Youngina*, and may be regarded as an aquatic adaptation of that type. If so, the shale at Tanga is approximately of the same age as the Middle Beaufort Beds of South Africa.

February 16th, 1923.—Prof. A. C. Seward, Sc.D., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The President delivered his Anniversary Address :—

The Earlier Records of Plant-Life constituted the subject of the Presidential Address. Attention was drawn to the danger of excessive absorption in descriptive work, leading to insufficient